EWS BY TELEGRAPH. NE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA, AT HALIFAX, CHANGES IN THE BRITISH CARINET.

Reported Slaughter at Silistria. uccess of the Insurgents in Greece.

HE IMPERIALISTS DEFEATED AT SHANGHAE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The royal mail steam hip Canada, Capt. Stone, from verpool, on Saturday, the 10th fast, arrived at this

h of May, arrived out at Liverpool at ten o'clock on nesday evening, the 7th inst.

son there by the 14th of June, and all interest centered on whether that fertress would be able to

re were some deep political moves going on at

Lord John Russell has been appointed President of Council; the Duke of Newcastle, Minister of War;

The Canada left Halifax at 4 o'clock this morning for

mer Pacha's force. The Russians had 70,000 mc and night. The Russians has been stormed, but a freshet in the Danube prevented the stormed Advices of the 25th May, reported that the fortress

rm, but were repulsed with fearful loss, ng 1,500 dead beneath the rumparts. The Turks made a sortie, and effected a dreadful massacre of

ch force would be at Shumla, thence to Silistria g three days march. Consequently by the 10th, or he 16th of June, they would be in the face of the

rince Paskiewitch was at Kalarash on the 1st of June At the latest dates the Russian force in Lesser Walla-

neral Wysock advises the Poles not to go at present Turkey, as the formation of a Polish legion is

despatch from Admiral Hamelin, dated May 21, es briefly that during the twenty preceding days no ing had been done except cruising about Sebastopol

A letter from the doctor, captured in the frigate Tige -"The Russians treat the prisoners with great

Nothing further has been done in the Baltic. Admiral apier's own division, in leaving Hango roads, would receed slong the northern coast of the Gulf of Finland within twenty miles of Helsingfors. Admiral Corry's vision, including the French squadron, would cruise off e southern coast until arriving near Cronstadt, when th divisions would unite and anchor in a line across the Gulf, thus cutting off the enemy's communication ith St. Petersburg by sea.

The French squadron, twenty-two strong, passed ugen\_on the 4th, steering northeast.

A force of steam gun boats was hastily fitting out ift ngiand. Five English ships of war were on their way

Asia.

Letters of 5th May report the effective force under en. Guyon and Kerim Pacha at 20,000 men, with sixty-sur guns and two regiments of Arabian cavalry. There are been no movements except skirmishes; there is me sickness. Food and ammunition are abundant, and we month's pay was lately distributed to the troops, Ating six months due. The Circussians, under Schamyl, were preparing to tack Tidls. The Turkish thotilla, which was recently at to the army of Asia with amountaion, had arrived

The occupation of Redout Kalek by the Turks is con med. Anapa was evacuated, as also was Kulinh.

General War News.

of Prussia, attended by their respective ministers ing of Penesia, attended by their respective ministers as to take place on the 9th fast, at Teschean, on the axony frontier. It was suspected that the meeting ould not increase the cordicity of Austria towards the estern l'owers, especially as it has transpired that at Woster is the bearer of a letter from the Emperor Austria to Nicholas. It is, however, stated that sala had sent a note advising Russia to accept Ausia's invitation to withdraw from the Turkish Princ

ustria to propose an armistice. Important movements are also discernable among the

At a conference of eight governments, recently held t Bamberg, it was unanimously resolved that it is the ention of all the German States to adhere purely

mply to the convention of April the 20th, if it be sub-itted to the Diet. At the same time, there was drawn overs shall further consult the Diet. The note rees to defend the Austrian and Prussian territories to defend Germanic territory with their whole fere engaging in any act of aggression. Bavaria is the

CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY. Mehemet Kepresli Pacha, recently called from the gov-Adrianople to be Minister of Marine, is up-ofited Grand Vizier. He was formerly Turkish minister London, and is a liberal. Hall Pacha succeeds him as ster of Marine. The change is considered politically

## THE GENERAL SEWS.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Lord Howlen, the Bri ish Minister, is to have a command in the East. He is succeeded by Mr. Otway.

Six war steamers were to be sent to Cuba instead of Cour, and they will take out 6,000 additional troops.

Great Britain.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCESSIONS ON THE CURAN SLAVE TRADE—KOSEUTH AT SHEPFIELD.

I and John Russell had before Parliament a treaty with Stain respecting the Cuban slave trade.

Mr. Hume asked if the government would also lay before the House any documents received from the British Consult if Havana, in order to accertain if those anticlavery decrees were enforced, as within the past three month three carries of slaves had been landed in Cuban Lord John Russell replied that the treaty decree just laid on the table, being dated March 22, could not have had practicat effect in Cuba at the date Mr. Hume referred to.

On the notice book is a motion for an inquiry into the seizure of Americans at the Falkland islands.

Government has agreed to the appointment of a Minister of Wor the Duke of Newa the being the man. Lord John Russell has accepted the office of Fresident of the Council, remaining in the House of Commons, and Sir teering they is appointed Colonal Secretary.

Kossuth made an ecquent apeach in Sueffield on the mationality of Voland, and the London Times has an editorial endeavering to counteract its effect.

Ten thousand sabres were taken from the Tower of London to equip an equal number of Turkish cavatry.

S'vance.

DEFALCATIONS—M. TUBGOT STALL SICK.
There had been several defalcations on the Paris Bourse, but not of a serious import.
Admiral Bandia had died, aged 70 years.
M. de Turgot had returned from Machid on leave of absence. He was still suffering from the wound given by Mr. Soulé in the recent duel.

Poland.

DISARMING OF THE PROPLE.

A further depending is conserted in Russian Poland, Norbut government employees are allowed to retain firearm

Portugal.

HER NEUTRALITY IN THE WAR.

The Aranto (semi-official journal) states that Portugal will, if possible, maintain entire neutrality.

From Genoa there are rumors of some Russian ships cruising the Mediterranean under neutral flags.

The double conscription is causing great distress throughout Lombardy. Substitution costs 8,000 francs. Another mirrale is reported from Rome. A picture of the Masonna, in the Church of San Antonia di Padove, at Civita Vecchia, has been winking at the worshippers. The Austrian cordon against Tessins is abdished.

Prussia has forbidden the export of ammunition

Greece. SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS—THE MINISTRY—THE AMERICAN SQUADRON, ETC.
A despatch from Athens of 29th May confirms a report that the insurgents had gained a victory in Thossaly.
Turks lost seven hundred in killed, many prisoners, and

Turks lost seven handred in killed, many prisoners, and five guns.

The new Greek Ministry had taken the oaths, and setisfied the requirements of the Porte by issuing peaceful, orders, and dismissing all functionaries implicated in the insurrection.

Among those disgraced are four Aide-de-Camps of the King. The Porte consequently refrains from all further measures against the Greeks.

The American Squadron was at Syra. June 1st.

THE EMPEROR JOINS THE ALLIES.

France and England have notified the government of their war with the Russian empire. The Emperor replied that no Russian flag shall enter Moorish ports during the continuance of the war.

SUCCESS OF THE INSURENTS,
The overland Indian mail had been telegraphed, with
dates from Calcutta to May 1, and Canton April 20.
It is reported that the insurgents, assisted by Europeaus, had driven the imperialists from Shanghae.

The Latest Intelligence.

PARIS Friday evening, June 9, 1854.

The closing prices of the funds this evening were for Four and a Haif per Cents, 96f. 25; Three per cents, 72f Bank stock, 2,090f. 20. There was a better feeling on the Bourse.

The advance of the Russians towards the position of the alleral armies is appropried, and has created one

The advance of the Russians towards the position of the allied armies is announced, and has created considerable uncasiness in the monied world at Paris.

It is said that all the better class of persons are flying from St. Petersburg, tearing that the troops now arriving are composed of Cossacks.

The Times Paris correspondent alludes to the existence of an injurious intrigue in the Turkish councils, and the mismanagement of the War Peparlment in Constantinople. Russian bribery is hinted at.

SMANGRAY, April 12, 1854.

In tea nothing has been done. Large purchases have been made in sik.

Commercial Affairs.

The export of gold was apparently checked, and the new clearing house arrangements of the London Joint Stock Bank would relieve the circulation to the extent of £1,000,000 sterling. The bullion in the Bank of England had alightly increased, say about £9,000.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report money in much demand, while others say it is rather easier. Consols,

after considerable fluctuations, closed at 91% a 91%. Fagles were quoted at 76s. 6d.; bar sliver 5s. 1%d.; dol-

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Business was more active, and in some instances prices had advanced. Massachusetts five per cent sterling bonds were inquired for. Messrs. Bell, Son & Co. quote:—

а	United States	bonds.	1855.				100		100 14
ĸ	Do.	do.	1862,	6 per	cent.		105		
ă	Do.	do.						n	110%
g	Do.	do.	1867-	'68, ir	ıs		104		110%
ð	Do.	do.	1862.	ins			105		106
ı	Massachusette	fives.			000000	660006	101	n	102
g	Pennsylvania	fives					78		79
8	Do.	bonds.					83	14	85
9	Ohio sixes, in:	ecribed					91	4	_
8	Maryland five	4				10113103	94	14	95
	Virginia fives,	bonds					98	a	94
ī	Erie first mor	trage.	100000				100	n	102
ä	Frie second m	ortgag	e conv	ortibl	0%		9014		911
ŝ	Eric bonds, 18	62, con	vertit	los			80	ä	88
d		LIVERI	100°	COTTO	N MA	RKET			

Lavierroot, June 10, 1854. In the early part of the week there was a very active demand from the trade, speculators and exporters, and an advance of 3/d. a 3-164, was realised on the current unlities of American, but since Tuesday there was less

Brendstuffs generally were overdue.

LIVERPOOL ENCIDENCEPS MARKET.

Brendstuffs generally were quiet, the extreme quotations being nominal. The chreutars, however, differ much in their statements—the brokers' board quoting wheat unaltered, flour oid, dearer, and yellow corn is, dearer on the week—while of other circulars, some report the market unchanged, and others quote all articles lower. The quotations given by Mossrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., are:—Western canal flour, 38s. a 38s. 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 38s. 6d. a 39s.; Ohio, 39s. 6d. a 49s.; source, 34s. a 23s.; white wheat, 14s. 9d. a 12s. 4d.; red., 10s. 6d. a 11s. 9d.; white lagian corn, 39s. a 49s.; yellow, 41s.; mixed, 39s.

LIVERPOOL FROVISION MARKET.

yellow, 41s.; mixed, 39s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Mesars. Richardson Brothers quote best very firm, with an average business. Pork quiet. Bacon in good domand, and a large quantity changed bands at 39s. a 41s., all for consumption. Lard advanced about 3s.; 49s. being the real value, and 50s. asked. The quantity alloat is 18,000 tons, and the stock on hand 3,500 tons. No cheese in the market. Shoulders and hams in fair request.

No cheese in the market. Shoulders and hams in fair request.

LIVERFOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The general circulars report:—Ashes dull and unchanged. Becavax—ten tons sold at £7 17s. Bark dull, prices the rame. In clover seed nothing doing. A limited business in dyewoods, without change in quotations. Petersburg hemp, clean, sold at £30 a £00. North American hides, calted, 21. a 3d. Falm oil in good demand, is tons on the spot feeded £4 10s. a £45 10s.; not1-ing doing in seal or rape; olive steady; linseed, sales at 57s. 6d. a 58s.; southern whale worth £41; sporm, £407, with sales of 20 tons. Roain—a fair businers—sales £2.20 bbls. at 2s. 6d. for common to 9s. 6d. for good. No cales of tar or turpentine. Small cales of spirits of turpentine at 41s. Tallow rather better, selling at 62s. 6d. a 69s. Linseed cakes rather deary, with a good business. Bice—Rengal neglected; 60 tierces Carolina sold at 52s. 6d. Sugar quiet. Coffer ateady. Ten in more demand, medium greens, had natwaced id. a 2d.; other descriptions were unchanged.

Fingeness.—From laterpool to U.s. United States ton-nege was source.

Mesars. Baring Brothers report breadstuffs firm and unchanged, but not active. Sugar quiet, and prices of the lower qualities had slightly given way. Coffee in more demand, at full prices. Hemp-buyers of clean on the ejot, at £69 a £46. Tallow firm, at £63s, on the spot. Lard in better demand, at £69s, for Western kegs. Rice dull. Tea firm, with ready buyers of remmon Congon, at 11d. Spirits of turpentine, £1s. Iron continued in general active demand, and firm, at £7 15a. a £8 for ratis, and £8 2s. £4 a £8 5s. for bars. Scotch pig. mixed, on the Clyde, \$98s. dull, and lower. Copper, a moderate business, at previous rates. Tin and spetter not quoted.

rate business, at previous rates. Tin and spetter not quoted.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The market was a shade better, and considerable business was done early in the week, but towards the close buyers operated cautiously.

HAVEE MARKETS.

Our cotton market closed brisk at a rise of 4f, over the previous week's quotations. The week's sales were 4,560 bales. Stock on hand, 89,000. Orleans que'ed at 71f. a 103f; Mobiles, 76f. a 87f; Uplance, 75h. a 88f. Breadsiuffs firm. 12,000 bbls. of flour sold at 45f. a 48f. Soc. Ashes firm. Coffee active and tending upward. Rice quiet and steady. For sugar a better feeling prevails.

Statephing Intelligence.

Are from New York—May 6, Simbon braper, at Malaya;
June 5, Von Stein, off Dertman h, for Rieman, ateamship
Washington, at Bremon; Sth. Anost Fisher, at Gravescut.
Sid for New York—June 1, South Jurham, and San Anorea, from Marcelles; 6th. Wanderer, from the Clyde; 7th.
Nancy Treat, from Bristot; Bibbert, from Biddeford; 9th.
Compromise, from Liverpool.

Arr frem Philadelphin—June 7, Strones at Liverpool.
Stiff to Beltimore—June 7, R O Winthrop, from Liverpool;
6th. Soutia, do.

Arr from Mobile—May 29, Almeida, at Trieste
Sid for Beston—May 51, John Gray from Palermo: June
1, Meturia, from Marcelles; 6th, Primrose, from Ardrocesn;
Adelaide Cooper, from the Clyde; 7th, William, from
Graveson.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS OF THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONGRESSMEN. THE FISHERY AND RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Ten Million Dollars Wanted for

Passage of the Navy Bill in the Senate. Defeat of the Administration in New Hampshire.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CANDIDATES IN VERMONT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Veterans of 1812 at Syracuse,

THE TREATY WITH CANADA—IMPORTANT MODIFICA-TIONS—THE GARAY TREATY WITH MEXICO, ETC.

sent to the Senate to-merrow. It will of course, be at once referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We present shape: First, that in any commercial trenty with Great Britain, its provisions should apply to the whole nation and its dependencies instead of applying only to a portion of those dependencies and not to the nation at reciprocity scheme should extend to England and all her colonies. Secontly, the South will insist upon sugar being included as one of the natural products of the country. Thirdly, unmanufactured as well as leaf tobacco will be why it should be excluded and flour admitted which is manufactured wheat. Here again the South complains of discriminating against their products. The admission of manufactured tobacco into England free of duty would e a manifest benefit to the growers in the United States. Fourthly, all action will be deprecated until the course of the English and Colonial Parliaments has been deter

Independent of this, the Maine Senators are strengly opposed to the lumber clause, and the representatives of Pennsylvania and Maryland are equally opposed to dmitting Colonial coal.

These are a few of the obstacles in the way; none but interested persons attempt to impress the public with the belief that the treaty, in its present shape, can pass. As was anticipated, Santa Anna has greedily assented to the Garay treaty, stipulating only that the money shall all be paid down at once, considering that if there is any delay, he may not be on hand to pocket the cash. ALTERATIONS IN THE PATENT OFFICE SYSTEM-THE

Ligariant on the Parent office System—The Succession of Mr. o'Conor.

Laportant modifications, alterations and improvements in the Patent Bureau are contemplated by the bill now in the hands of the Committee on Patents. It will prove, in fact, a remodelling of that important department.

Most feverish anxiety is manifested in regard to the Territorial appointments and the successor to Mr. o'Conor. They will not be announced at present.

## THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

STOP CANAL AT NIACARA.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Yr, said that he had been had been referred various petitions praying for aid to the State of New York for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, to say that while the committee manimously were impressed with the importance of the great work, and cordially approved it. still there was a division of opinion in the committee, in

still there was a division of opinion in the committee, in part, as to the expediency of siding it now, and in part as to the constitutionality of the forms of aid proposed, so that they can agree on no bill, and therefore they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Agreed to.

Mr. Hamus, (dem.) of Maine, reported a bill amendatory of the steamboat law. The bill establishes a new impection district, composed of Calliornia, Washington and Oregon, which are now attached to the district of New Orleans. It also suspends till March next the ninth section of that act which imperatively requires a certain alloy to be used in the construction of steamboat boilers. The bill was taken up and passed.

and passed.

Mr. Saward introduced a bill regulating the navigation of American owned vessels from the West Indies to the coast of Africa.

A bill for the relief of James Dixon was reported and A bill for the rener of James British was represent an asset.

The bill provides that any American vessel which shall be sold in whole or in any part of the Spanish West in the Islands shall return to the United States before making any voyage, and obtain a new register. It also declares any commerce carried on inj American vessels between the Spanish West Indies and the coast of Africa unlawful. Laid on the Table.

Was taken up. Some about minents were adopted, and the bill was passed, by year 24 to mays 11.

The Taxas omorrous Bull.

bill was passed, by year 24 to mays 11.

Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., said that the bill reported a few days ago in relation to the creditors of Texas did not receive the approval of a single member of the Committee on Finance. He therefore moved that it be recommitted. Agreed to.

MR VETORD INFANE LAND BILL

Was then taken up.

Mr. Toucey, (dem.) of Conn., spoke over an hour in defence of the veto and against the bill.

Mr. Bull, (whig) of Tenn., replied for an hour in support of the bill. Before he concluded he yielded the floor, and the bill was postponed.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. Washington, June 21, 1854.

MORE REVENCE CUTTERS. Mr. Fulike, (dem.) of Maine, made an ineffectual fort to take up the bill authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters-one for

apolegy to the House for the breach of decorum I com-mitted yesterday. I believe those who bare been asso-clated with me for the last three years will bear testime-ny that I have at least been respectful in my personal in-

The Brazza-Geniteon will please resume their seats, or chorder must be the consequence. The Brazza-Geniteon will please a successful. Christown In remoded the seat of the preserve, the order and genorum of the bedy. Mr. Cullon, (whip) of fenn.—I regret an unexpected and unprovolece attack on me yesterday may have precipitated me into any violation of the rules of order of this House. I have endeavored during my service to maintain kindly relations, to observe the punchinosarchies triadly relations, to observe the punchinosarchies over which I had no control, and having done nothing to provoke them by word or should not have uttered and the service of the service of the House, I ask the House to be served it was out of no disrespect to this high forum. But the chullition which I fell; justified in responding.

Mr. McMollins, (dum.) of Va.—I do not wish to interrupt the geniteman; but I rise to a question of order.

Menny volces exclaimed, "Oh no".—I let him go on." The Strastan.—The geniteman from Tennesce, Mr. Churches the seat.

The Mr. McMollins, the seat of the geniteman from the messes was nonewhat unexpected to me. I do not went to say ild not there has not considered the seat of th

Mr. Mr. ISON—I only yielded to hear it read.

The SPEARES—Then it is not before the body. The STEARDS—Then it is not before the body.

Mr. Bocox, (dem.) of Va.—The gentleman of South
Carolina obtained the floor for the purpose.

Mr. Millson—I have not thought it necessary to say
anything as to the merits of the controversy. The House
has nothing to do with them. We should confine our
selves to what occurred before the House. Therefore,
in view of the fact that legislative bodies heretofore
seemed to be satisfied with the atonement of members
offending, and in view of the fact that such seemes have
occurred and passed, even without notice, and in consideration of the fact that both the gentlemen from Tennessee have tendered apologies, I withdraw the resolution.

incident the tenered apologies, I windraw the resolu-tion.

Mr. Wherer, (dem.) of N. X.—I understood from one of the gentlemen, (Cullom.) that a deadly weapon was drawn on him. is there any case of the hind on record? Mr. Millson—I know nothing of that kind in this case. I would state that in the records it is mentioned that several of the parties drew their swords.

Mr. McMullen—I object to the withgrawal of the reso-lation.

utlen.

The Steakest—The gentleman had the right to with-

draw it.

Mr. McMullen—Then I renew it.

Several gentlemen insisted on proceeding with the regular order of business.

Mr. Mrilsox—My only purpose in introducing my resolution was to enable me to redeem a pledge I yesterday

Several gentlemen insisted on proceeding with the regular order of business.

Mr. Millsox-My only purpose in introducing my resolution was to enable me to redeem a pledge I yesterday made to the House.

Mr. Ohn-I hope the gentleman of Virginia will not revive the scene of yesterday. It is very painful to me. The gentlemen have made apologies. I think the House is disposed to let the matter rest. I shall on Monday endeavor to introduce the rule of which I have given notice.

Mr. McMullen-I ara not clear in my own mind as to the explanations of the gentlemen. I thought it due to both members that the subject should be referred to a select committee. I am not entirely satisfied with the explanations. I am the last man who would desire to see the rules of the House and its decorum violated. I am as likely as any one, being impulsed, to violate the rules, and whenever I do so I desire to be dealt with accordingly. I find some of the friends of Mr. Churchwell concur with me that this matter ought to go to a select committee; but I will not further consume the important time of this House. I had intended to present my views, but leat I should add fuel to the fame, I will withdraw the resolution. (Voices, "That's right.")

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of S. C.—I give notice that when the resolution of my colleague (Der) shall come up. I shall propose an amendment in order to give time for celltention. I will read my amendment and not send it ofter serk, as I write a poor hand.

Cries of "Good, good."

Mr. Brooks—I will do so if I can. (Laughter.)

He read as follows:—

Reselved, That any member who brings into this House a concended we goon, shall be expelled by a two third vote.

Cries of "Good, good."

Reselved, That the sergeant at arms shall cause to be created a suitable reads, in the Rotunda, where members who are addicted to carrying concealed we spons shall be long as the owners are ampleyed in legislation.

Renewed cries of "good" accompanied by laughter and applance.

Mr. Washeden (which), of III.—I ask one mount to ma

ound the interrogatory,
scriming and of Armones.

Mr. Keyr (dem.), of South Carolina, from the select
committee on the subject of the superintendency of the
national armories, made a minority report favorable to
the present system of military superintendency. Ordered
to be printed.

Forme business mainly of a private character was then transacted.

The Spraker laid before the House several executive communications, including the following:—

To the House of Representatives.—I have received information that the government of Mexico. has agreed to the reveral mendments proposed by the Sonate to the treaty between the United States and the republic of Mexico, signed on the thirteeth of Deceaner last, and has anthorised its Envey Extraordinary to this government to exchange the rathication can be exchanged will expire on the thirteeth instant. There is a provision in the treaty for the payment by the United States to Mexico of the sun of seven mallion of deliars on the exchange of the rather than the Orther sum of three millions of the sun of

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill to organize the Territories of Necracks and Kanzas, held, pursuant to previous notice, in the city of Washington, on the 20th day of June in-stant, the Hon Solomon Foot, of Vermont, was elected chairman, and Hon Daniel Mace, of Indiana, and Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, were appointed secre-

Opposed to the Nebruska Bill.

Address to the People of the United States, which, hav-ing been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopt-ed, and ordered to be published:—

ed, and ordered to be published:

ADDRESS

To THE PROFIE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise law, by which the introduction of slavery into the regions now known as Kanzas and Nebraska was forever prehibited, has been repealed. That has which in 1820, quieted a controvery which menaced the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute book. We had no reason to expect any such projection when we assembled here six months ago, nor old you expect it. No State, no citizen of any state had demanded the repeal.

It seems a duty we ove to the country to state the grounds upon which we have stondfastly, though ineffect unity, opposed this narming and dangerous act.

You need not be told that the alweet question lies at the second of the construction of the same power that has now demanded its abrogation.

African slavery was regarded and denumend a great agreem.

New seed not be fold that the absveboding now chat den anced the consumers of the Mast bed showed now of the den anced the consumers of the Masouri compromise, so it is the same power that has now demanded its abrogation.

African shavery was regarded and denounced as a great will by the American colonies, even before the Revolution, and those colonies which are now favered in the colonies which are now favered in prevent the increase of clavery, were retoed by the Bing of Grant Eritain. This coveries of arbitrary power to colories, was oze of the causes of the Revolution. When the war was end of, there was an imperious accessity for the war was end of, there was an imperious accessity for the war was end of, there was an imperious accessity for the war was end of, there was an imperious accessity for the war was end of, there was an imperious accessity for the war was end of, there was an imperious accessity for the war was end of, there was an imperious accessity for the war was end of, there was an imperious accessity for the war was end of the colories, was one of the United States. In 1784 feffers on proposed of the United States. In 1784 feffers on proposed of the colories of the United States. In 1784 feffers on proposed the colories of the United States. In 1784 feffers on proposed the colories of the think the states of the united states of th public slave trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished, without affecting the existence of slavery in the District, and that new and rigorous provisions for the recapture of fogitive slaves of disputed constitutionality should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be admitted as a free State. Repugnant as this compromise was to the people of the free States, acquiescence was, nevertheless, practically obtained by means of solegm assurance, made on behalf of the slave-holding States, that the compromise was, and should be, forever regarded as a final adjustment of the slavery question, and of all the issues which could possibly arise out of it. A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment, and it was granted by the House of Representatives in the following terms:—

newed pledge of ideality to this adjustment, and it was granted by the House of Representatives in the following terms:

Rosolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the con promises of the constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be used in the late of the constitution of the provisions for the delivery of fugitive alays, and the act of the late Congress for this purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the late Congress for this purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the late Congress known as the compromise, and of questions penerally connected with the institutions of slavery, as unceossary uscless and dangerous.

A few months subsequently the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and assuming to speak the sentiments of the democratic party will resist all attempts at renew hig, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. Soon afterwards another National Convention assembled in the same city, and assuming the right to declare the sentiments of the whig party, said —We deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to the peace, and will discounter sace all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made. The present administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise; and the President, referring to it in his inaugural speech, declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President, recurring to the sum of the process of the process of the sum of the following language.—

But not elisted the differences of opinions and same.

But not elisted the differences of opinions and same.

Put notwithstanding the differences of opinions and seatiments which there existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distingmined citizens whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions and restored a sense of repets and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this regoes is to suffer on sheck during my official terms if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assued.

Under these circumstances, the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made by the same committee on territories, which only ten days before had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end of agitation, in the following explicit and unmistakeable language:—

Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion of those contravested questions, they involve the rane great issues which produced the acitation, the sectional strife, and are fearful stringle of 1850. As Congress deemed it who may be done the region of the following explicit and uncommittee the partition deciding the matter the following the committee of the section of the acitation of the contravested produced the acitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful stringle of 1850. As Congress deemed it who may be done the region of the contravest of the section of the acitation of the acitation in respect to the legal points in dispute.

The abregation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the administration itself, and by means of its influence on Congress. In the House of Representatives, that body which is sucre immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate, though it is due to justice and cannot that it should be stated that it could not have been carried in either house without the votes of the representatives from the first three of the representatives for the three of the research of the three of the contest was more equal

to all which hereafter may be acquired it has been dote unnecessarily and wantonly, because there was no pressure for the organisation of governments in Kanzas and Nebraska, neither of which for the organisation of governments in Kanzas and Nebraska, neither of which the control of the United States; and because there was not cally no danger of disuntion apprehended, but by take reckless measure the free States have lost all the guarantee for freedom in the Territories contained in former compromises; while all the States, both slave and free have lost the guarantees of harmony and union which those compromises afforded. It seems plain to us that, fatal as the measure is in these respects, it is only a cover for breader oropagnadism of alaregy in the future. The object of the administration and of the many who represent the slave States is, as we believe, to prepare the way for annexing Guba, at whatever cost; and a like annexation of half a dosen of the States, of Mexico, to be admitted also as slave States. These acquisitions are to be made peaceably, if they can be pure ased at the cost of hundreds of millions If they cannot be made peaceably, then at the cost of a war with Mexico, and a war with Spain, and a war with France and at the cost of an alliance with Russis, carcely less repugnant. Unmistateable indications appear of a purpose to annex the eastern part of Sen Domingo, and to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of slavery, and this is to be followed up by an alliance with Brazil, and the ortension of slavery in the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to jurge whether, when slavery shall have made these affects of the organization of a separate empire in the evanual region of the continent. From an act so unjust and wrongful in itself, and fraught with consequences as fearful, we appeal to the prople. We appeal in no sections of slavery in the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to jurge whether, when slavery shall have made these affects and to the elaveholding States that deman

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1854.

The ateamship United States arrived at the Balize at one o'clock, this afternoon—in four and a half days from Aspinwall—bringing California dates to the lat instant. She reports that the steamship Illinois sailed for New York on the 10th, with 400 passengers and nearly a mil-lion dellars in treasure, brought down to Panama by the John C. Stephens.

Important from Quebec.

DEFFAT OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY—PROBABLE
DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

QUEBEC, June 21, 1854.

The Ministry were defeated at 2 o'clack this morning on an amendment to the address in answer to the speech from the throos, for not settling the Clergy Reserve question this season. The vote stood 42 to 29.

An immediate dissolution of Parliament is looked for, it osing expected that the old Ministry will appeal to the country.

From New Hampshire.
THE ADMINISTRATION DEFRATED—INDESINITE POST-

PONEMENT OF THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES The anti-Nebraska resolutions were debated in the

House at length to day, and made the special order of the day for Thursday, at 10½ o'clock. The House laid the bill to increase the capital stock of the Indian Head Bank at Nashua on the table. This is

At 3% o'clock the House proceeded to ballot for a United States Sepator for the short term. Six democrate

John L. Weils.

Again no choice
A motion to postpane the whole subject was made, but a motion to postpane the whole subject was made, but a motion to adjourn took precedence, and was put to a yea and nay vote, and rejected, 155 to 146. The motion to postpane was again made, and after a long and warm debate a proposition to lay it on the table was carried by yeas 154, nays 145.

A motion to adjourn was negatived by a majority of four votes. The indefinite postponement was carried by 154 to 149—7 democrats absent and not voting, motiounting the Speaker.

A reconsideration was moved by a democrat who had voted with the majority with the object of making such motion.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTELIER. Vt., June 21, 1854.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day.

Erastas Plympton, of Wardsboro', presided.

Governor Foblusen and Lleut. Governor Kidder both declined.a re-nomination.

Morritt Clark, of Poultney, was nominated for Governor, and William Mattocks, of Heacham, for Licutemant Governor.

Governor.

Resolutions were passed complimenting the administration of Franklin Fierce in strong terms, but declaring the support of or opposition to the Nebraska bill should not be considered a test of party faith. The following resolution is supposed to refer to the Know Nothings:—

Resolved, That the democracy of Vermont, believing that our free constitution sanctions no proscription on account of birth, openly and emphatically condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to deprive any citizen, unity or adopted, of his civil, political or religious liberty.

The Convention was quite fully attended, and the members claim for it a good degree of harmony.

[Another despatch says the Convention broke up in a row, on a resolution appreving of the Nebraska measure.]

PORTLAND, June 21, 1854. The old Hunker Democratic State Convention to to-day, unanimously nominated Hon. Parris as their candidate for Governor.

The State Temperance Convention was permanently organized to-day. Hon. Samuel Hoar of Concord, was chosen President, with a vice president from each county in the State. A large State Committee was chosen for temperature of the cause.

Resolutions were adopted, calling a State convention four weeks prior to the next annual election, when a distinct State ticket will be nominated unless the candidates of the political parties endorse the temperancomovement. The convention is large and spirited, and embraces many influential citizens.

Convention of the Veterans of 1812, &c.

STRACUSE, June 21, 1834.

The convention of the veterans of the war of 1812 metat the City Hall yesterday morning. The attendance numbered about 900, among them a dozon Oneidas and two dozen Oneidas Indians. They adjourned, and formating a procession, marched to Lafayetie park, where they were received by the military and escorted to Corinthian Hall. At one o'clock General Benson called the convention to order. Hoft. Harvy Baldwin, of Syracuse, was chosen President, with thirteen Vice Presidents, and the following Secretaries—Carral E. Smith, editor of the Journal: Moses Summers, of the Standard; Edward Hoogland, of the Republican; and Heury L. Binman, of the Chromicle.

prayer was defivered by Rev. Mr. Ashley, Chaplain of the Fifty-first regiment.

The Chief of the Onondaga nation was called to the platform, and greeted enthusiastically.

Aften an address from Gen. James W. Nrs, the convention took a recess.

In the ovening session nothing of importance transpared, and the convention adjourned till Wodnesday.

BECOND DAY.

The convention re assembled at eleven o'clock this morning.

morning.

A resolution was reported, arging attention to the claims of the soldiers of the last war and other wars.

The PRESIDENT addressed the convention in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Joness, of the Oneidas, pleaded that the Indiana-

Mr. Joroan, of the Oneidas, pleaded that the lad and should be remembered.
On request, the Indians gave a war whoop, to which the soldiers responded.
A central commotitee was then appointed. After a speech by Gen. Van Rennssalaer and others, the Indian came forward and gave Gen. Benson an Indian name, and adopted him into the Six Nations.
Adjourned vise dic.
James McGuire, on trial for the murder of Hecklan, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the tourth gegree, and sentenced to the State prison fc. two years.